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BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY  
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Issued in the interest of corn-borer control conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the State departments of agriculture and State agricultural colleges in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana.

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# SCOUTING

Early in July, the corn-borer scouts will assemble at the Toledo Development Farm for two weeks' training in locating borers and in methods of procedure in scouting. During the season probably between 500 and 600 scouts will be trained at the school and sent out to the border area to determine this year's corn-borer advance.

Actual scouting will begin about the middle of July and start in the townships on the edge of the infestation as indicated by last year's scouting reports. The search for borers will be carried on outwards until the edge of the infestation is reached. The areas where the borer has made its farthest westward advance in Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan being of strategic importance will receive attention first. The amount of territory to be scouted will depend upon the distance covered by the moths this year. Last year 25,104 fields in 971 townships were scouted.

After the edge of the infestation has apparently been reached scouting will be done for several miles beyond and several hundred miles down the principal river valleys to find all possible isolated patches of infestation. This is done that an effective quarantine against long-distance spread may be enforced.

When an infestation of corn borers is found in a township, the scouting crew reports the fact and proceeds to the next township. If no infestation is found, scouting is carried on for a week before the township is considered infested.



At the scouting school, special emphasis is placed on courtesy to the farmers and others with whom the crews come in contact. The rules and regulations for scouting crews begin: "I. Courteous and considerate treatment of employees, property owners, and tenants is required of all men engaged in corn-borer control work." Scouts are instructed not to strip open ears haphazardly, but only when there seems to be good evidence that a borer is there. When corn borers are found on a farm, the borers are shown to the farmer by the Federal scouts.

The 300-acre farm at Toledo in the heavily infested area furnishes fine practice fields for the scouts in learning to detect the broken tassel, entrance holes, frass, and other marks which the borer leaves in its wake.

**THE BORER CENSUS** Later in the summer, when the corn and borers are further advanced, the survey in the area of more than 1 per cent infestation will be started. The scouts who have proved themselves most proficient will be put on this work. The results will indicate the percentage of cornstalks now infested, the borer population in the United States, and the rate of increase in the number of borers.



#### A FARM-MANAGEMENT STUDY

A study of the changes in farm management made by some of the best farmers in northwestern Ohio in adapting their farming systems to corn-borer conditions has been made by C. R. Arnold, farm management demonstrator, Ohio Extension Service, and Paul Johnston, farm management demonstrator, corn-borer work.

In beginning the work, 80 farmers, who had been keeping good farm-account records for several years were chosen. Northwestern Ohio was selected, as conditions there are more typical of the corn area farther West. After a careful study of the farm records, Mr. Johnston made a personal visit to each of these farmers obtaining information not only on their methods of cleaning up the corn, but especially on their type of farming and how it was adapted to corn-borer conditions. This included the amount of labor and seasonal distribution of labor as well as the disposition of the cornstalks through livestock, silo, or other means.



At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the  
Company held on the 15th day of January, 1910,  
the following resolution was adopted:  
Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the  
Company do hereby authorize the President of the  
Company to execute and deliver to the Secretary of the  
Board of Directors of the Company a certificate of  
incorporation of the Company in the State of New York,  
in conformity with the provisions of the laws of the  
State of New York relating to the incorporation of  
corporations.

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### The Agricultural Yearbook

The yearbook issued by the United States Department of Agriculture for 1927 contains two articles on the corn borer:

- "Corn Borer Control Effort in Ten Million Dollar Program Checks Pest," by W. R. Walton, and
- "Corn Borer Makes Changes Necessary in Farm Methods," by J. W. Tapp.

### Some Recent State Publications

- "The Trend of European Corn Borer Research," by L.L. Huber, D. J. Caffrey, and C. R. Neiswander. Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station Bi-monthly Bulletin, Vol. 13, No. 1, 1927.
- "Soil Type Influences European Corn Borer Accumulation," by C. R. Neiswander, G. W. Conrey, and L. L. Huber. Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station Bi-monthly Bulletin, Vol. 13, No. 1, 1928.
- "Operations for the Control of the European Corn Borer," by W. E. Britton, and M. P. Zappe, 27th Report State entomologist of Connecticut, 1927, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 294, 1928.

### Appearing in Magazines

- "Cellulose from Field Crops," by George M. Rommel, Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, June 1, 1928.

As it becomes necessary for the Corn-Belt farmer to dispose of his cornstalks for borer control, the utilization of cornstalks for industrial purposes offers farmers an opportunity to salvage something from their battle with the pest. Mr. Rommel gives a rather full discussion of the amount of material to be obtained from a normal crop of corn and methods of producing a large tonnage of cornstalks as well as grain.

